

Competition Issues in B2B Exchanges



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What are B2B Exchanges?

- Internet-based solutions linking businesses interested in buying and selling goods or services from one another
- Taxonomy of B2B exchanges
 - *Product use*: vertical (direct inputs) vs. horizontal (indirect inputs)
 - *Procurement method*: systematic vs. spot procurement
 - *Ownership*: buyer owned, seller owned, independent
 - *Functionality*: brokers, auctioneers, clearing houses
 - *Pricing*: catalogs, auctions, exchanges, negotiations
 - *Fee model*: transaction, membership, service, advertising

B2B exchanges can provide substantial benefits

- Consolidate trade
- Increase market liquidity
- Reduce search costs
- Reduce transaction and administrative costs
- Improve supply chain management

“New-economy” economics of B2B exchanges

- B2B Exchanges exhibit indirect network effects
 - Expected utility increases with the *liquidity* of the exchange
 - Lower market price variance
 - Lower search costs
 - Lower transaction costs due to standardization
 - B2B exchanges may tip to monopoly
- B2B exchanges are vulnerable to coordination failure
 - If final equilibrium outcome is uncertain
 - If joining is costly

Boom of B2B exchanges



Source: Day, Fein, Ruppertsberger 2004

Competition Issues - Foreclosure

- Exclusivity and discriminatory access may result in foreclosure
 - Exclusive distribution/purchasing may foreclose competing exchanges
 - Discriminatory access may foreclose competing sellers/buyers
- But they may help establish a successful exchange
 - Exclusivity may help solve coordination failure
 - Discriminatory access may help avoid free-rider problem
- Difficult to separate natural market outcomes from anticompetitive foreclosure
 - B2B exchanges may tip to monopoly
 - Are B2B exchanges essential facilities?

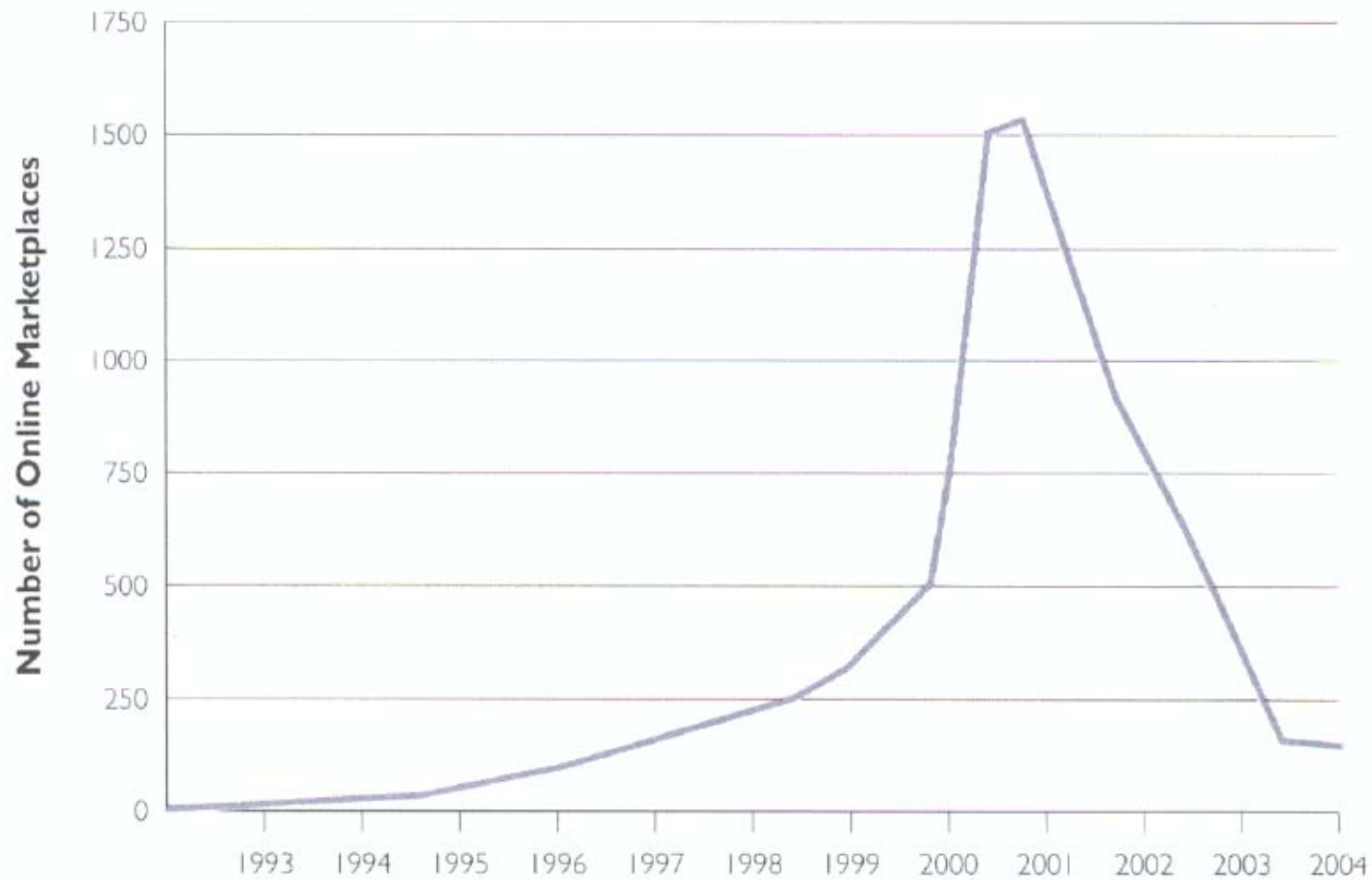
Competition Issues - Collusion

- B2B exchanges may increase price transparency
 - Competitors' prices may be observed
 - Posted prices may be used as a signal
- B2B exchanges may allow information sharing
 - May be problematic in the presence of exclusivity
 - More worrisome if disaggregated information is shared
- Are they needed to realize the benefits of the exchange?

Competition Issues – Mergers and JV

- Monopoly concerns
 - Standard analysis
- Monopsony concerns
 - Inextricably linked to the “consolidating trade” benefit
 - Joint purchasing is not routinely offered by B2B exchanges
 - Coordinated monopsony is more difficult to sustain
- Need to consider natural tipping when concerned with high market shares

B2B exchange shakeout



Source: Day, Fein, Ruppertsberger 2004

Explaining the shakeout

- Reasons for B2B's bust
 - Very limited support from sellers, limited support from buyers
 - High cost of standardizing systems
 - Competitors found it difficult to cooperate
 - Concerns about posting business sensitive information
 - Generic new economy issues
- Private exchanges are the new wave of B2B
 - Few public exchanges survived
 - Most companies chose to implement private exchanges

“Old-economy” economics of B2B exchanges

- Cost of standardizing systems is very significant
- Sellers are wary of more intense competition
 - Reduction in search cost
 - Standardization
- Benefits for buyers are also uncertain
 - Aggregating sales benefits small buyers with little market power
 - Large buyers may have little incentive to participate
- No side payments, no surplus sharing
- B2B exchanges may be a Pareto-improving only when the industry is fragmented at all levels

Implications for competition analysis

- The competition analysis of B2B exchanges is not novel
 - Foreclosure
 - Collusion
 - Tradeoff between anticompetitive effects and efficiency benefits
- B2B history shows delicate interplay between
 - Costs
 - Efficiencies
 - Procompetitive effects
 - Anticompetitive effects
- Competition analysis has a rich history to draw from

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